

ment is aware of tax evasion in the film industry.

(b) National Institute of Public Finance & Policy have been asked, *inter-alia*, to identify the important sectors of economy in which black money is generated and causes which give rise to it. Their report is awaited.

(c) Whenever any specific information about tax evasion is received, appropriate action is taken under relevant Acts.

(d) The Government is taking all possible measures to check the circulation and proliferation of black money through appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

[*English*]

#### Progress under 20-Point Programme

\*113. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements/progress made in various States in implementing the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed to make an assessment of achievements made by States under the 20-Point Programme ;

(c) if so, the findings of the Committee ; and

(d) other steps being taken to implement 20-Point Programme throughout the country for the benefit of poor Adivasis in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Statements giving the progress of implementation of the 20-Point Programme upto December, 1984 in all States except Tripura and Nagaland for which information is upto November, 1984 are placed

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-413/85].

(b) and (c) While no Committee has been appointed by the Government of India to make an assessment of the achievements under the 20-Point Programme in States, regular monitoring of the Programme on a monthly and quarterly basis is being undertaken by the Planning Commission and the concerned Central Ministries. Implementation and monitoring committees have also been set-up in the States at different levels.

(d) The development of Scheduled Tribes is sought to be ensured through the instrument of the Tribal Sub-Plan. Under this, a package of services is provided to beneficiary families to meet their specific needs, to raise their level of living and to give them income generating schemes to enable them to cross the poverty line.

#### Industrial Progress in Jammu and Kashmir

\*114. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir State's share in industrial progress has remained, abysmally low ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) and (b). For historical reasons, the State of Jammu & Kashmir has remained comparatively backward industrially. One of the important objectives of Government Policy is to correct regional imbalances and to secure the industrialization of backward areas of the country. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Government have sought to do this by preferential treatment to the State in promoting industries consistent with its natural endowment and growth potential. The measures adopted for this purpose include the

following :—

- (i) The provisions of the MRTP Act are not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir.
- (ii) The entire State has been declared as 'A' category backward area. It is, therefore, eligible for the maximum Central Investment Subsidy of 25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs. It is also eligible for 75% by way of Transport Subsidy for movement of raw material into the State and of final products out of the State from Jammu or Pathankot rail-head whichever is nearer. Seven 'No Industry Districts' in the State are also eligible for infra-structural assistance admissible to such districts.
- (iii) Central Government Undertakings suited to the conditions and skills available in the State are sought to be located there. A Special thrust is being given to the development of Sericulture and Handicraft industry in the State.

#### **Abandoned Coal Mines in Bihar**

\*115. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation has decided to enlist the services of private parties in running some of the coal mines which were abandoned by the Coal India Limited ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :  
(a) and (b) The Bihar State Government had obtained ex-parte orders of the Supreme Court on 14-2-1984 permitting

them to work two coal mines namely, Khas Jageshwar and Jageshwar collieries through the Bihar Mineral Development Corporation. On coming to know of this, the Central Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, filed a petition in the Court for vacation/modification of this order as it was not consistent with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957. On 25-10-1984 the Court clarified their earlier order that the coal mines in question should be worked only in accordance with Rules and Regulations. The State Government have not come up with any proposal to the Government of India so far.

#### **Self-Reliance in Defence Production**

\*116. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has achieved self-reliance in the field of Defence production ; and

(b) if so, to what extent keeping in view the sophisticated arms being acquired by the neighbouring countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Self-reliance in the field of Defence Production is one of the primary objectives of the Government policy. While this is an on-going process, considerable self-reliance has been achieved in a large number of arms and equipment required by the Armed Forces such as field guns, light and heavy motors, small arms, allied ammunition, bombs, rockets, mines, grenades, depth charges, pyrotechnic ammunition, battleships, aircraft, and aeroengines, avionics, radars, radio communication equipment etc. through the ordnance factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings. As compared to 1980-81, to the end of 1983-84, the aggregate value of production had gone up by 110% and is likely to increase further by 19% this year (1984-85).

The existing ordnance factories are